

many a long year a safe and satisfactory source of information for surgical diagnosis and treatment, based on the foundation of surgical pathology. It is not a manual of operative surgical technic, but tells when and how and how much surgery is required in a given condition. This concluding volume covers the following subjects: cardio-vascular system; lymphatic system; the neck; nose and accessory sinuses; ear, pharynx, naso-pharynx and larynx; lower air passages and esophagus; lungs and pleura; the nerves; scalp; skull and brain; spine and spinal cord; the jaw; skin and subcutaneous tissues; muscles; fasciae and tendons; bursae; bones; fractures and separated epiphyses; the joints; orthopedic surgery. With the possible exception of the section on orthopedic surgery, which cannot compare with either the American or even the German writings on this subject, especially as regards treatment and prognosis, every other subject is handled in a way to make it a worthy portion of a really valuable text-book on surgery.

G. H. T.

The Medical and Sanitary Inspection of Schools.

By S. W. Newmayer, A.B., M.D., in charge of the Division of Child Hygiene, Bureau of Health, Philadelphia. 12mo, 318 pages, with 71 engravings, and 14 full-page plates. Cloth, \$2.50 net. Lea & Febiger, publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1913.

In his treatise "Medical and Sanitary Inspection of Schools," Newmayer has quite thoroughly reviewed the work that has been done by the pioneers in this field. This book will prove of great assistance to nurses and doctors engaged in the actual work of inspection. It gives details of methods employed in examining school children for both physical and mental defects. This feature of the book is especially commendable. With the systems, charts and directions given, a governing body can inaugurate a system of inspection and sanitation, while the doctors and nurses can intelligently carry out its details. The methods employed successfully in Philadelphia and New York are described in detail and may serve as guides. The importance of skilful medical inspections is dwelt upon and the point is emphasized (as I think it will be demonstrated in other departments of medical activity) that the best medical men will not be available if their whole time is demanded. The importance of "a division of labor" is stated in urging that most of the routine work should be performed by nurses. In fact, nurses as inspectors are at least as valuable as physicians. Where funds are not available to pay nurses, their duties may be assumed by instructed teachers in the schools. If money is not available with which to pay doctors, volunteers may be secured. The deficiencies of the book are attributable to the immature development of the subject. Systems, methods and objects to be striven for are still in experimental stages.

S. B.

Kurzer Leitfaden der Psychiatrie für Studierende und Ärzte. Von Dr. Ph. Jolly, Assistenten an der Psychiatrischen und Nervenkl. (Geh.-Rat Prof. Anton) in Halle a. S. Bonn, 1914. A. Marcus & E. Webers Verlag. Preisbrosch. 4. Gebunden 4.80.

This book takes a place between the large works of psychiatry and the small compendia. The author avoids theoretical discussions and deals in the main with well-established facts. The book is divided into two parts. The chapters of the first division contain a short review of the history, of the general etiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, pathology, prognosis and therapy of Psychiatry. This first part is exceedingly well written, particularly

the chapter on Symptomatology. The second division deals with the different forms of insanity following in the main the nomenclature of Kraepelin.

In describing the Dementia Praecox group, the important work of Jelliffe, Hoch and Meyer in this country and Jung in Zürich are omitted. The psychogenetic mechanisms underlying the condition and Abderhalden's investigations in reaction ferments in these cases are not mentioned. The Paranoia group is rather superficially treated, while the author devotes a large space to Dementia Paralytica, a chapter very well written, dwelling upon the differential diagnosis and going into details in regard to the luetic origin and the importance of the so-called Four Reactions (Wassermann in the blood; Lymphocytosis; Globulin reaction; Wassermann in the liquor cerebrospinalis).

In the chapters on neurasthenia, hysteria and other psychoneuroses, the names of Janet, Freud and Jung are painfully avoided. One does not need to be a blind disciple of Freud to admit the great importance of his investigations for the understanding of the psycho-neuroses and also of the psychoses. The mechanism of the delusions of the insane, e. g., can hardly be explained without Freud's theories. The index of this book is remarkable for its completeness. In conclusion, the reviewer recommends the work as a valuable résumé, more for the use of those who are familiar with psychiatry than for the students and physicians unacquainted with this specialty. C. RENZ.

Diagnosis in the Office and at the Bedside.

The Use of Symptoms and Physical Signs in the Diagnosis of Diseases. By Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Diagnosis in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. New (7th) edition, thoroughly revised and rewritten. Octavo, 547 pages, with 164 engravings and 10 full-page plates. Cloth, \$4.00 net. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.

As a modern diagnostic work this book is rather a disappointment, especially if one were forced to depend upon it alone. This is mainly due to the method of arrangement, it being rather questionable—in the reviewer's mind at least—to place the bulk of nerve diagnosis in the sections on the extremities and the skin, although from a purely symptomatic point of view it may be logical. This defect is obviated in a measure by a most voluminous index which occupies exactly 10% of the entire work. A minor fault is the occurrence of a considerable number of inaccuracies, chiefly in the form of dogmatic statements.

The book, however, is sketchily and most entertainingly written and contains a fund of information of that valued sort obtainable only from a preceptor of wide experience. Indeed, one gains the impression of coming into personal contact with the writer, a delightful feature which is unfortunately a minus quantity in most technical works.

As regards the illustrations a fewer number than usual of familiar faces are seen, although one or two are positively mediaeval.

On the whole the book is better adapted to the older practitioner who desires a short cut to diagnosis than to the student or recent graduate who has been trained in the more modern methods of routine history taking and examination.

L. H. B.

Theorie und Praxis der Blutentziehung. By Prof. Dr. Heinrich Stern, Verlag von Curt Kabitzsch, Würzburg. 1914. Preis broschiert Mk. 3.50, gebunden Mk. 4.50.

This interesting monograph deals with the his-